know no lover of his country who does not view

the crisis as an alarming one, and does not see, in the signs of the times, the approach of one of those political convulsions which, if not averted

by wise and timely measures, may be fatal to us, and to the cause of freedom throughout the

"The Union is in danger! The first step to-

wards safety is, to believe that the danger exists; and when the watchman asks, 'What of the night?' he who does not sound the alarm, is

either true to his own duty, nor to the intereste

of those who have committed a part of the for-tress of their liberty to his keeping."—February

Sir, in the days of Andrew Jackson this Union

was really in danger. Then a sovereign State threatened to nullify the laws, and prepared to

carry that threat into execution. But the brave old soldier, who had met the enemies of his coun-try, and saved the beauty and booty of New Or-

leans, nothing daunted, issued his mandate: "The

Union—it must, and it shall be preserved?" Those memorable words produced a talismanic effect; and the disturbers of the peace—the agitators, the nullifiers, quailed before the flash of his undaunted eye, and his imperious will. These same

agitators—these same nullifiers—threaten, the peace of the Union now. Shall we tamely sur-

control the destinier of this Republica Shall that cursed institution be permitted to march on,

like a resistless current, across the continent? Do they not already possess much the larger and better portion of the soil of these States? The

treasures of freemen were freely given to acquire this new territory—why should it not remain the abode of freemen? The blood of freemen was freely poured out to enrich its soil—why should it be polluted with the sweat of the slave?

Mr. Chairman, the Union is in no danger.

innation and disunton, as remedies for political evils—submission to the laws of the land until repealed by the people or invalidated by the Judiciary. These are the tests which the times require, and no communion with any one who will not adopt them and work up to them."

Mr. Chairman, a brighter day will soon dawn upon us. This deep-seated hostility, this desperate opposition to the admission of the free State of California, is one of the dying throes of the slave power. It has controlled the destiny of

the slave power. It has controlled the destiny of this country. It has dispensed its patronage. It has grasped the Executive, Judicial, and Diplo-

matic functions of this Government. Our North-ern politicians have bowed down before its shrine

ern politicians have bowed down before its shrine and worshipped; and it has moulded them like clay in the hands of the potter. But its dream of a great slave mart on the shores of the Pacific will never be realized—henceforth it is shorn of its power. The fiat of the people has gone forth. "No new slave territory, no new slave States," is the popular cry; and he lingers far behind the progressive spirit of the age who doubts its literal fulfilment. Henceforth, as in California, new countries are to be seized and controlled by free labor, and its dignity will be asserted. Let us

labor, and its dignity will be asserted. Let us hope that slavery, the only stigms upon our great Republic, the living libel upon the Declaration of Independence, will gradually disappear, and that the day will soon come when the buying and selling of human beings will be known only like religious intolerance or the human of witches or

ligious intolerance, or the burning of witches, or

the African slave trade—among the things which an enlightened age condemns. Mr. Chairman, I have spoken frankly and

earnestly the promptings of my judgment and my heart. If, upon this momentous question, it is my fortune to differ with others, I have no dispo-sition to question the purity of their motives or

stion to question the purity of their motives or the sincerity of their patriotism. Coming, as I do, from the laboring classes, I should have failed to discharge my whole duty if I had not spoken and acted, when I thought their interests in jeopardy. As the Representative of free white laboring men, I mean to defend their rights. I have no desire for political preferment. I have

no ambition for fame. I shall be content if I leave no stain upon my memory; and if hereafter my descendants should, perchance, refer to the records of these proceedings, I trust it will inspire them with an honest pride, to be able to say, "He

FROM MAINE.

It will doubtless be acceptable to your readers to know something as to the state and prospects of Free Soil in this Down-East State. Our State

of ree Soil in this Down-East State. Our State
Convention has just come off. The busy season
of the year did not prevent a full attendance from
all sections of the State, except the remote and
belated Aroostook. Every other county was ably
represented. The session was at the beautiful
village of Waterville.

The Convention attracted much interest from

opposed the extension of slavery."

To the Editor of the National Era :

Shall a slaveholding minority always

13, 1850.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE] You may slay the Wilmot Proviso in the Senate chamber, and bury it beneath the Capitol to-day; the dead corse, in complete steel, will haunt your

legislative halls to-morrow.

When the strife is ended in the Territories you now possess, it will be renewed on new fields, North as well as South, to fortify advantages gained, or to retrieve losses incurred, for both of the parties well know that there is "Yet in that

Senators have referred us to the promise of peace which heralded in the Missouri Compromise. Sir, that prophecy is but half its journey yet. The annexation of Texas, the invasion of Mexico, this prolonged struggle over California, this desperate contest for the snows and sands of New Mexico and Deseret, are all within the scope and limits of the prediction; and so are the strifes yet to come over ice bound regions be-yond the St. Lawrence and sun-burnt plains beneath the tropics.

But while this Compromise will fail of all its

purposes, it will work out serious and lasting evils. All such compromises are changes of the Constitution, made in derogation of the Constitution. They render it uncertain in its meaning, and impair its vigor, as well as its sanctions. This Compromise finds the Senate in wide divergence from the House of Representatives, by reason of the undue multiplication of feeble, consumptive States, effected by former compromises of the same sort. You will increase that evil until the Congress of the United States will be unable to conduct the business of the country, by reason of

har beanch; and the result will be the abolition of one branch or of the other; the abolition of either would probably be fatal to hierry.

This compromise is rendered doubly dangerous by the circumstance that it is a concession to alarms of disorganization and faction. Such concessions, once begun, follow each other with fearful rapidity, and always increasing magnitude. It is time, high time, that panies about the Union should cease; that it should be known and felt that the cease; that it should be known and felt that the Constitution and the Union, within the limits of human security, are safe, firm, and perpetual. Settle what you can settle; confide in that old arbiter, Time, for his favoring aid in settling for the future what belongs to the future, and you will hereafter be relieved of two classes of patriots whose labors can well be spared—those who clamerated in the settled of the classes of patriots. or for disunion, either to abolish slavery or to prevent emancipation, and those who surrender principles or sound policy to clamors so idle.

Sir, the agitations which alarm us are not signs

of evils to come, but mild efforts of the Common-wealth for relief from mischiefs past.

There is a way, and one way only, to put them

forefathers stood. While we leave slavery to the first to present his name as a canusacture of the States where it exists, let us inflexibly direct the policy of the Federal Government to circumstance where it exists, let us inflexibly direct the policy of the Federal Government to circumstance where it exists, let us inflexibly direct the policy of the Federal Government to circumstance where it exists, let us inflexibly direct the policy of the Federal Government to circumstance where it exists, let us inflexibly direct the policy of the Federal Government to circumstance where it exists, let us inflexibly direct the policy of the Federal Government to circumstance where it exists, let us inflexibly direct the policy of the Federal Government to circumstance where the policy of the Federal Government to circumstance where the policy of the Federal Government to circumstance where the policy of the Federal Government to circumstance where the policy of the Federal Government to circumstance where the policy of the Federal Government to circumstance where the policy of the Federal Government to circumstance where the policy of the Federal Government to circumstance where the policy of the Federal Government to circumstance where the policy of the Federal Government to circumstance where the policy of the Federal Government to circumstance where the policy of the Federal Government to circumstance where the policy of the Federal Govern maintain an equilibrium that never had existence. ten, or twenty, or even fifty years hence—by some means, by all means of their own, and without our aid, without sudden change or violent action, they may bring about the emancipation of labor, and its restoration to its just dignity and power in the State. Let them take hope to themselves, give hope to the free States, awaken hope throughout the world. They will thus anticipate only what must happen at some time, and what they themselves must desire, if it can come safely, and as soon as it can come without danger. Let them do only this, and every cause of disagreement will cease immediately and forever. We shall then not merely endure each other, but we shall be reconciled together, and shall realize once more the concord which results from mutual league, united councils, and equal hopes and hazards, in the most sublime and beneficent enterprise the earth has witnessed. The fingers of the Powers above would tune the harmony of such a peace.

SPEECH OF MR. BINGHAM, OF MICHIGAN. ON THE ADMISSION CALIFORNIA.

DELIVERED In the House of Representatives, June 4, 1850. CONCLUDED.

Similar resolutions were soon after passed by the States of Virginia, Alabama, and Florida—one of which declared, "that under no political staving off and preventing that vote in the proper necessity whatever" would they support any man quarter. the extension of slavery. Mr. Bu chanan, in his celebrated Berks county letter, had already yielded to the demands of the South. million bill, which passed the House with the Wilmot Proviso, and to have expressed his regret at its defeat by a protracted debate in the Senate. At the next session he contented himself with voting against the Proviso, on the ground of its being inappropriately applied to a war bill; but he wrote a private letter to one of his constitu-ents, which afterwards found its way into the public prints, in which he declared that its pas-sage would be "death to the war, and death to the Democratic party." On the 31st of December, 1847, there appeared in the Union newspaper in this city, the celebrated "Nicholson Letter," in which he took ground against both the consitution-ality and expediency of applying the provisions of the Ordinance to the bills for the government of the Territories. I mention this remarkable coincicalling in question the sincerity of the dis-tinguished Senator from Michigan, but for the purpose of corroborating his own statement, "That a great change had been going on in the public mind, his own as well as others." The Baltimore Convention met. The delegates from to the degrading conditions imposed upon them by the South, and General Cass was nominated The people of Michigan were dumb-founded with horror at the reception of the "Nicholson letter." General Cass had been sixteen years Governor of the Territory of Michigan. Yet notwithstand-ing the prosperity of the State was greatly indebted to the ineffaceable marks of the wisdom and foresight of his Administration, notwithstanding his great and well-deserved personal popularity, and the efforts of his friends, he was left by the people at the election in a minority of 3,642 of the popular vote; and with the single exception of the State of New Hampshire, he failed to obtain a majority of the votes of either of the free States; and at a time when every neasure of the Democratic party was in full and successful operation, with an overflowing Treasury, and our country in a state of unexampled prosmay speculate as to the causes of that defeat; I have no hesitation in ascribing to that fatal "Nicholson Letter," the doctrines of which were received by the people with such perfect loathing, the loss of the North, while the slaveholders of sugar plantation, with three hundred negroes. This was a mortifying defeat; but it may well be borne, if it inculcates this useful lesson, that in this noon of the nineteenth century, when the fetters of tyranny, which have bound them to the earth for ages—when every breeze from across the Atlantic wasts with it the cry of liberty and the inalienable rights of man from the uprising masses—the Northern statesman, to be successful, must prove true to the interests of the free labor which he represents instead of becoming an ac-cessory to the cupidity of the Southern slave-holder, who would doom his fellow man to perpetual bondage.
At the same election in Michigan, three mem-

At the same election in Michigan, three members of Congress were chosen, pledged to oppose the extension of slavery, and also a large majority of the members of the Legislature, who, upon assembling in January, reaffirmed the oft-expressed opinion of the people, that Congress had the constitutional power, and that it was their duty to execute it in the exclusion of slavery from the territories. Indeed, sir, I do not know of a public meeting, or of a convention, or a pressnaper in meeting, or of a convention, or a newspaper in the State, which has sustained the doctrines of that "letter." But, Mr. Chairman, it has been heralded by the *Union* newspaper, that the last Michigan Legislature has "repudiated the Wilmot Proviso? Sig they have done no such thing. They have, indeed, by a vote of 24 members out of 66-20 being accidentally absent—passed a series of resolutions: but did they rescind the oftexpressed deliberate judgment of the people of Michigan, that the Constitution conferred the power upon Congress to prohibit slavery in the territories? No, sir. On the contrary, the popplants on one corner of the farm, or a general territories? No, sir. On the contrary, the popular branch had the impudence to reasert the doctrine. Did they rescind the resolution that it was the solemn duty of Congress so to prohibit by express enactment? No, sir. Did they rescind the resolution that it was the duty of Congress to break up the infamous traffic in human beings in the city of Washington, and in sight of the flag that floats over the Capitol? No, sir, they did no such thing. They dared to do no such thing. But they did pass a set of resolutions of the following import: "Whereas the people of Michigan are opposed to the extension of slavery"—yes, sir, these are their very words, "opposed to the extension of slavery"—yes, sir, these are their very words, "opposed to the extension of slavery"—these are trained from the ridiculous dilemms in which they find themselves placed, or if they rescally believe "that the Union will be broken into fragments" unless slavery is allowed to cross the holder whether he carries his slaves into the territories?

It has also been said, Mr. Chairman, that because Congress had not the power to establish slavery by law, therefore, Congress had no power to legislate in relation to slavery. Sir, slavery was never established either by the law of nature, or by any other law. It is the creature of force and wrong; it was never lawfully introduced into any country—it found its way into every State of this Union by violence. I am corroborated in this statement by the honorable member from Tennessee, [Mr. Harris,] an extract from whose speech contains these words:

"A law creating slavery, is not to be found upon the statute books of a solitary State in this Union."

It is a matter of great indifference to the slave-holder whether he carries his slaves into the territories he law of the cause and the character of the answer. really believe "that the Union will be broken into fragments" unless slavery is allowed to cross the Rio Grande, they are permitted, "by voice and vote," to do as they please. They may vote for the omnibus bill; they may vote for a clause allowing the people themselves to settle the question of slavery, or they may vote for the clause prohibiting their action; they may vote for the Mr. Chairman, a leading Democratic paper in

Missouri Compromise line, or vote against it, as shall best subserve the wishes of the South, and thereby save the Union. The State of Michigan, in consideration of the extrordinary concesgan, in consideration of the extrordinary concession made by the distinguished Senator from Mississippi, in consenting to postpone the day for the dissolution of the Union, humbly presents this as her "peace offering." This Mr. Chairman, is the substance of the resolutions which the Union, in publishing, prefaced with the remark that "the language was as felicitous as the sentiments were praise-worthy." In the county of Lenawee, one of the most populous counties in the district represented by my honorable friend Mr. Buel, a Demo cratic Convention was held on the 13th of Septem-

sented by my honorable friend Mr. Buel, a Democratic Convention washeld on the 13th of September, 1849, preceding the annual election, and on the 18th of April, 1850, another was held preceding the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention. The resolutions passed at the two conventions of the same party were somewhat dissimilar, and I will read them:

"Resolutions of the Lenance county Democratic Convention, September 13th, 1849.

"Resolutions of the Lenance county Democratic Convention, September 13th, 1849.

"Resolved, That, in common with all the free States of the Union, we are opposed to the institution of slavery, believing it to be adverse to the great principles of human freedom, while we are willing to yield to the Southern States all their constitutional rights, and are opposed to any interference by Congress with the institution of slavery in the Southern States, where it now exists.

"Resolved, That we approve of the principles of the Jeffersonian Ordinance, proposed in 1784, and adopted in 1787, and believe that the unaverage of the Jeffersonian Ordinance, proposed to make the unaverage of the Jeffersonian Ordinance, proposed in 1784, and adopted in 1787, and believe that the unaverage of the Jeffersonian Ordinance, proposed in 1784, and adopted in 1787, and believe that the unaverage of the Jeffersonian Ordinance, proposed in 1784, and adopted in 1787, and believe that the unaverage of the Jeffersonian Ordinance, proposed in 1784, and adopted in 1787, and believe that the unaverage of the Jeffersonian Ordinance, proposed in 1784, and adopted in 1787, and believe that the unaverage of the Jeffersonian Ordinance, proposed to make the present to alapt the same to the present Constitutions of the United States—Be it enacted," &c.

This act received the constitutional approval of the Jeffersonian Ordinance of its principles.

"Resolved, That the act passed by Congress to organize the Territory of Oregon, in which is a clause to prohibit slavery or involuntary servi-

organize the Territory of Oregon, in which is a clause to prohibit slavery or involuntary servi-tude except for crime in that Territory, acknowledged the power of Congress over the subject of slavery in the Territories of the United Stater.

"Resolved, That we are in favor of the exercise by the General Government of all their constitutional powers to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the Territories of the United States, and to prevent its extension into those Territories."

Resolutions of the Lenamee county Democratic Convention, April 18th, 1850.

" Resolved, That the efforts of our distinguished Senator, General Lewis Cass, at the present session of Congress, to preserve the integrity and harmony of our glorious Union, guided by a wisdom and judgment and enforced by an eloquence rarely equalled, deserve the warmest thanks and acknowledgments of every Democrat and friend at rest. Let us go back to the ground where our forefathers stood. While we leave slavery to the care of the States where it exists, let us inflexibly first to present his name as a candidate for the

their offerts in behalf of the Union; and to re-lieve General Case from the necessity of resigning at present, when his continued exertions might be most required to promote the nation's best interests, deserve our warmest approbation, and shall

receive our continued support."

The comment which I wish to append to the introduction of these resolutions is the significant fact, that at the election after the passage of the first, the county gave its usual Democratic majority, and that the ticket which was nominated by the Convention which passed the last, was

beaten by an average majority of 480 votes Mr. Chairman, this same Legislature of Michigan also unanimously passed resolutions in favor of the immediate and unconditional admission of the free State of California into the Union. For six months she has been knocking at the doors of Congress. The bill for admision has been retarded, and loaded down, and embarassed, by the votes of Northern men. The California representatives would long ago have had their seats on this floor, and this new sister from the Pacific coast would have been welcomed among the constellation of States, if its pretended Northern friends had not been uniformly aiding by "their voices and votes," and cooperating with the avowed opponents of the measure. Sir, if a vote could have been obtained, no one doubts that California would long as here a have been obtained. nia would long ago have been admitted, and no one, I think, need doubt the judgment of a dis-

constitutional power of Congress to govern the territories contained in the Nicholson letter, and which seems to have found but few supporters, guished Senator has recently claimed for Con-gress, outside of the Constitution, and in relation to which he said, "certainly, it is the moral duty of any country holding distant possessions, to in-stitute Governments for the preservation of social order, and here, and here alone, is the foundation of Government, as exercised by Congress"—there was one other position taken from which I am bound to dissent. It is in these words: "The question that presents itself is not a question of the increase, but of the diffusion of slavery whether its sphere be stationary or progressive, its amount will be the same. The rejection of this restriction will not add one to the class of servi-tude, nor will its adoption give freedom to a single being who is now placed therein; the same numbeing who is now placed therein; the same numbers will be spread over greater territory, and so far as compression with greater abundance of the necessaries of life is an evil, so far will that be mitigated by transporting slaves to a new country, and giving them a larger space to occupy." Now, sir, if I understand this proposition, it is an argument in favor of extending slavery into these new territories. If that be its intent and meaning, I can only say that it contrasts strongly with the views and opinions of Jefferson, who labored so ardently to reclaim the Northwest Territory from its encroachments, with a view to ritory from its encroachments, with a view to its final extincion. But will the "diffusion" of slavery not increase it? There has been added in States to this Confederacy since its formation, exclusive of the territories, a million of square miles. The population of whites has increased from three to twenty millions, and of slaves from

half a million to three millions. Now, sir, does any man believe that this unexampled increase in been confined to the original States, would have taken place? No, sir; this continual assertion of territories, is to gain new markets for the sale of slaves. The honorable gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Meade,] in a recently published speech, says, "Virginia has a slave population of near half a million, whose value is chiefly dependent on Southern demand." The recent rise in cotton on Southern demand." The recent rise in cotton is said to have increased greatly the price and demand for negroes; and the North Carolinian, published at Fayetteville, says that the number passing through Wilmington for the Charleston market averages twenty-five a day! This inhuman and barbarous traffic, the contemplation of which elicited from Jefferson the exclamation that "he trembled for his country when he reflected that God was just, and that his justice would not sleep forever," and which Lord Brougham, in the British Parliament, characterized as "one of the most execrable crimes (for he would not designate grace a people, the being engaged in the sale of our fellow creatures"—is increased by the "diffusion" of slavery. And the same gentleman from Virginia, in view of the restriction, says:

"If we intend to submit to the policy of con-fining the slaves to the present limits, we should commence forthwith the work of gradual emancipation—it is an easier task for us than our chil-dren." The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Hil-liard] expressed the same opinion: "We must make up our minds either to resist the interdiction of the progress of slavery, or to submit to an organic change in our institutions." In these two short extracts the case is fairly stated : the " perpetuation of slavery by "diffusion," or its "gradual emancipation" by confining it to its present

Mr. Chairman, the Canada thistle is a noxious and troublesome plant to the agriculturists of the North; its introduction upon the farm of the careful husbandman is considered a great evil; every portion of the premises is watched with the utmost care against its insidious approach, and the first plant that is discovered is immediately uprooted. If you were to ask the proprietor of the soil which he would prefer, a few scattering plants on one corner of the farm, or a general "diffusion" over the whole estate, I think there would be little doubt as to the character of the

Michigan, the Detroit Free Press, in a recent article commenting upon the action of Congress upon the territorial measures, utters the following sentiment:

"The true plan, which ought to be adopted, would be the old Democratic one, for which we have always contended—that Congress should provide Governments for the territories saving provide Governments for the territories saving ing sentiment:

"The true plan, which ought to be adopted, would be the old Democratic one, for which we have always contended—that Congress should provide Governments for the territories, saying nothing in them about slavery, but leaving to the people interested the regulation of that matter for themselves." themselves."

Sir, it may be that this was intended for irony but if it was not, I do not think I use too strong language, when I characterize it as a gross attempt to practice upon the credulity of its read-

Indiana, and slatery expressly prohibited therein.

This act was approved by John Adams.

January 11th, 1805, the Northern part of Indiana was erected into the Territory of Michigan, and slavery prohibited. February 3d, 1809, the Territory of Illinois was established, with the like prohibition as to slavery. These two latter acts received the approval and signature of Thom-

On the 20th of April, 1836, Wisconsin was organized as a Territory, and slavery prohibited with-in its limits. This act was approved by General

The Territory of lows was established by act of Congress of the 12th of June, 1838, under the Administration of Mr. Van Buren; and here also

On the 14th of August, 1848, the Territory of Oregon was organized, which contained the same provision in the memorable and time-honored words, "there shall be neither slavery nor involun-tary servitude therein, except for the punishment of

Here are a series of enactments, commencing with the Ordinance of 1787, which was confirmed Washington, down through the Administrations of Adams, Jefferson, Jackson, Var Burgn and, Polk, to the year 1848, when the last Territorial Government was organized, covering a period of more than half a century, in which this policy of restricting the spread of slavery was steadily pursued and enforced. The constitutionality of hese enactments was not controverted at the time nor has it ever since been called in question, until the Southern test was made, that "under no political necessity whatever," would they support a man in favor of the Ordinance. Not content with providing that slavery should

The will of the majority must be obeyed; the free those territories where it had actual existence.

By the 7th section of the act organizing a Territorial Government for Mississippi, passed in 1798, the importation of slaves into said Territory from any place without the United States was prohibited under severe penalties. This was territorial Best of the free laborer and his children. If their Representatives are faithless to the trusts confided to them, the people must rally in their might, and assert their rights and their true dignity. California—the free State of California—must be admitted; and if all other leaders described to the free laborer and his children. If their Representatives are faithless to the trusts confided to them, the people must rally in their might, and assert their rights and their true dignity. California—the free State of California—was prohibited under severe penalties. This was territorial formation of the act organizing a Territorial Government for Mississippi, passed in the confidence of the free laborer and his children. If their Representatives are faithless to the trusts confided to them, the people must rally in their might, and assert their rights and their true dignity. California—the free State of California—was the interior of the act organizing a Territory from any place without the United States was prohibited under severe penalties. This was territory from the confidence of the free laborer and his children. If their Representatives are faithless to the trusts confided to them, the people must rally in their might, and assert their rights and their true dignity. prohibited under severe penalties. This was ten years before Congress had the power, under the Constitution, to prohibit the importation of slaves grappled with, and triumphed over, the monster United States Bank; the same who so persever-ingly guarded the fame of Andrew Jackson, and

Constitution, to prohibit the importation of slaves into the States.

By the act of the 26th of March, 1804, that part of Louisiana south of the Territory of Missispi was organized into a Territorial Government, by the name of Orleans. By this act, the importation into said Territory of slaves from demon head, as he does now, in the following extends the fame of Andrew Jackson, and carried the "expunging" resolutions; the same who labored so zealously to give the people a sound specie currency, by the passage of the gold bill; the same who has always fearlessly denounced nullification, whenever it has shown its demon head, as he does now, in the following exabroad was prohibited, and also the importation of any slave from within the United States who should have been brought into the country since the 1st of May, 1798, or who should thereafter be brought into the United States. It further provided that no slave should be brought into the United States of the Nashville Cenvention—repudiation of the Nashville Cenventio

ved by Jeffers.a.
On the 6th of March, 1920, an act was passed
"to authorize the people of Missouri to form a
Constitution and State Government, and for the
admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to pro-hibit slavery in certain Territories."

By the Sth section of that act it was provided, "that in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and the same is hereby, forever prohibited."

abolished slavery—a thing we do not now propose to do. Slavery existed in parts of the Northwest Territory, and in Louisiana the law of slavery at the time of the cession from France covered the entire territory from the Gulf of Mexico to the parallel of the forty-ninth degree of north lati-tude, and west to the Rocky Mountains. The Missouri Compromise was in harmony with the settled policy of our Government. It restricted

Thus, sir. commencing with the celebrated Or-Thus, sir, commencing with the celebrated Ordinance of '87, down to the year 1848, this Government has exercised full and exclusive jurisdiction
over the question of slavery in the Territories.
And yet the people of Michigan are to be told that
"the old Democratic plan" is, "to say nothing
about slavery in the Territories." Sir, this specious pretext of leaving to the people of the Territories the regulation of that question, was never
adopted, Sovereignty only appertains to organized States. It is that power which prescribes
laws, and to which it is required to yield obedience. This power no more resides in a Territory,
than it does in a county or township in the State ence. This power no more resides in a Territory, than it does in a county or township in the State of Michigan; the people in the smallest township might as well claim to make laws, as the people in a Territory. They are high prerogatives, which, in the case of a township, belong to the State; in the case of a Territory, they belong to the only sovereign, the United States. Nor, Mr. Chairman, was the remark of the distinguished Senator from Michigan, in his speech, in which he says, "all the Territories have been governed upon this general principle of Congressional jurisdiction, leaving to the people to be affected by them, the passage of laws suited to their condition," perfectly accurate. For eighteen years the people of the Territory of Michigan had neither a voice in the passage of laws, nor in the selection of the persons to administer them. For eight years out of the sixteen, of which the Senator himself was Governor, he, in conjunction with three judges, of the sixteen, of which the Senator himself was Governor, he, in conjunction with three judges, (all of them holding their places without the constitutional authority, as he now admits,) arbitrarily imposed upon that people a code of laws, which extended down to the "private relations of husband and wife, parent and child," and in which the people had not a word to say. Fortunately for them, it was a mild and beneficent code, suited to their wants and condition. Fortunately was it for them that this new light, of the power of Congress only to legislate in relation to land in the Terfor them that this new light, of the power of Congress only to legislate in relation to land in the Territories, had not broken upon them. Mr. Chairman, having shown satisfactorily, I trust, that in proposing to exclude slavery from these new possessions acquired on our southwest border we are only walking in the footsteps of the patriots and statesmen have preceded us, why should we hesitate to act? Every Southern man voted to exclude slavery from the Northwest Territory. Why should we linger against guarding the Southwest from its intrusion? Is it because we are alarmed at the threats for the dissolution of the Union? Was it to propagate human slavery that this Union was formed? If Southern men should undertake to carry out their treasonable designs, what would

party; and a feeling was extensively prevaient, that our friends should at once go in and secure his election. Had the question depended only in relation to him personally, all would have taken that view. Had it come to the vote without the signs and signals which preceded it, every Free Soil vo'e would have been given for his reelection. But it was Mr. Hamlin's misfortune that Governor Hubbard was the chosen candidate of the Free Soil section of his party. His non-action message; his denominating "the agitation" of a certain question "unnecessary" at this time, and "pernicious;" the disposition of all the papers of that section of the party to endorse that doctrine, and a statement that Mr. Hamlin himself had endorsed it; the delay and vacillation to pass resolutions reaffirmative of the instructions of 1849; the backing and filling; the voting down and then voting up on these matters; and, above all, the suspicious presence, at such a time, of Senator Bradbury, from his post at Washington, using every influence and every art to obtain from the Legislature of this State what General Cass obtained from that of Michigan, raised such a doubt in the Was it to propagate human slavery that this Union was formed? If Southern men should undertake to carry out their treasonable designs, what would be the record of their wrongs upon which they would ask the judgment of the world? "The people of the North refuse to acknowledge that slavery is a great blessing—a blessing to the master and a blessing to the slave'—and refuse to aid us in its extension; therefore we declare this Union to be dissolved." This would be the summary of their wrongs—for this would be the summary of their wrongs—for this would dissolve the Union. Sir, does it become Northern statesment o stand here trembling in their shoes at these croakings and bullying threats of desperate bravadoes? Are we, the representatives of the great free North, so weak or so timid as to be frightened from our principles and our purposes, because treason is rife in the land? Shall we submit to slavery dictation? Shall we encourage them in their insolence, by publishing to the world our fears? No, sir; let the same spirit animate us which was so nobly expressed by General Cass two years ago, when our country was involved in a foreign war, and the partriotism of our people was invoked to raise men and the money to bring it to an honorable conclusion. Then he thus spoke:

"Mr. President, It gives me great pain to hear any allusions to the dissolution of this Con-

The excitement had reached a high pitch, and even that vote gave little additional strength to Mr. Hamlin. What he gained on one side he lost on the other; whereas, had the resolutions been put through in the first instance, and before a ballot, Mr. Hamlin would have had a majority In the Senate, the ground was firmer. One of

ment, but experience—no longer a promise, but performance. It has fulfilled all, and more than all the Free-Soilers went over to Hamlin at the first ballot, giving him thirteen votes of the sixteen necessary to a choice. The other four Free-Soilers stood immovable. They are men who act from a high sense of duty, and look not to the question as one of the hour, or of one principle alone. They look not upon it as bearing upon its most sanguine advocates dared predict. It is at this moment stronger in the affections of the American people, than at any other period of its existence. Like the cliff of eternal granite which overlooks the ocean, and drives back the ceaseless waves that assail its base, so will the Constitution an individual, but upon a position to be sustained; and that position is sustained by a vote for Gen. resist the assaults that may be made upon it, come how or when or whence they may. come how or when or whence they may.

These were the eloquent, courageous words of a statesman, which found a ready response in the hearts of the people. They were uttered at a time when a strong party organization was opposed to the prosecution of the war. Now that the war is over, when nothing agitates the country but the simple question of organizing Governments for the acquired country, cannot the Constitution stand as rude a shock? And was not the same distinguished Senator frightened from his propriety, and does he not tamely sur-Fessenden, no less than by a vote for Gen. Fessenden, no less than by a vote for Hamlin himself. It is more: it invites Mr. Hamlin to take yet higher ground—to oppose additions to slave territory, to oppose any more slave States; to wage battle against the slave trade and slavery in the District. Yet is Mr. Hamlin sure of their votes, and the votes of many of the Whigs, should the question be between him and any other man of his party in the State, or between him and George Evans.

Such was the state of the question when the

from his propriety, and does he not tamely sur-render to the dictation of an insolent minority, Convention met. Expectation was on tiptoe. But, most wisely, the Convention took no action upon when he writes for publication sentiments like the subject; attended to its appropriate work of organizing for the approaching canvass, leaving the members of the Legislature to act according to their convictions of duty. They are men worthy to be trusted; whether they act together or not, all are estimated that they act together and the following?
"Whatever impressions may prevail elsewhere, I suppose there is no intelligent observer at the seat of Government who is not seriously disturbed at the present state of things. Whether the dan-

> Our excellent candidate for Governor of last year, George F. Talbot, Esq., of East Machias, was renominated. He addressed the Convention was renominated. He addressed the Convention several times, and with marked ability. His views of the Constitution, and its relation to slavery, were presented with great clearness and force.
>
> General Fessenden presided with his usual dignity and ability. I always love to see him in the chair. He is at home there, and sets every one at his ease. I expect to see him yet in the Senate of the United States. All admit his pe-culiar fitness for the office; all are ready to acknowledge that he has no superior for the in Maine. If we are true to ourselves, he will be our next Senator; and that without injustice to Mr. Hamlin, unless Mr. Hamlin has the courto Mr. Hamlin, unless Mr. Hamlin has the courage to appeal to the people against the trading politicians, who have always hated him. Hamlin is strong with the middle interest men of all parties in this State. Had he appealed to them one year ago, his cause and that of Free Soil in this State, which would then have been identical, would have been for year cast, better. He has in the state of the percent better. would have been fifty per cent. better. He hesitated. His party balked upon Dr. Hubbard. It was a treachery which gave the enemies of Ham-lin an advantage. What is wanting now is courlin an advantage. What is wanting now is courage on his part, and that of his friends, to cast off the trader. I fear they have not the course of Hitherto they have sought to buy peace, and to unite to theirs the votes of their worst enemies, by compramire, and rielding up the best offices in the State. While that course is continued, Hamlin and his supporters will continue to slide down. It is the courageous that win.

JOHN W. NORTH, A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Land Agent, Fails of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory. Oct. 11.—y

THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY, No. 136 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK.

THE proprietors beg to call the attention of connoisseurs in Tea, and the heads of families, to the choice and rare selection of Teas imported by them, and hitherto unknown in this country, which by their tragrence and delicacy, combined with virgin purity and strength, produce an infusion of surpassing richness and flavor.

The Teas offered are the following : The Teas offered are the following:

The Jeddo Bloom, a Black Tea, at - \$1 07 per lb.

The Niphon, do. 40. - 75 do.

The Diari, do. do. - 50 do.

The Diari, do. do. - 50 do.

The Too taias, do. do. - 75 do.

The Too taias, do. do. - 50 do.

The Too taias, do. do. - 50 do.

The Tiesti-trias, do. do. - 50 do.

The Ud fi Mixture, a compound of the most rare and choice Teas grown on the fertile and genila soil of Assam - 1.00 do.

With a view to encourage the introduction of these matchiess Teas, it is the intention of the proprietors to distribute by lot, among the purchasers, a quantity of Teas equal to the FIRS T YEAR'S PROPITS on the sales effected. Each purchaser will receive, enclosed in the package, a num-

bution!

For every fifty cents laid out, and on the receipts amount ins to \$20,000, the undermentioned parcels of Tes, to the value of ten per cent, or \$2,000, will be given away as bonuses, according to the following scale:

Lbs.

5 Prizes of 50 lbs. of Tes each, at \$1 per lb.

BOSTON.

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most reasonable rates.

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THE FRIEND OF YOUTH, a new and attractive monthly journal for Youth, edited by Mrs Ballaw, and published at Washington, also comes by Express to this Agency. Price, delivered in Boston, free of postage, 75 cents a year: by mail, 50 cents. gency. Frice, definition of the state of the

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

O WING to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not with a dearese of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, diajointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treaties to be furnished by the historian at a future day. The American publishers, therefore, deem it proper to call renewed attention to these periodicals, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following its their list, vis:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and
BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE

The Convention attracted much interest from all parties, as its action was expected to have an influence on the all-exciting question of the election of United States Senator, now pending before the Legislature. The division in the Democratic party, which cuts off from Mr. Hamlin about one-third of the votes of his party, threw into the hands of the Free Soil members of that body—ten in the House and five in the Senate—the balance of power. Mr. Hamlin, by his course on the Free Territory question, had endeared himself to our party; and a feeling was extensively prevalent, that our friends should at once go in and secure his election. Had the question depended only in

TERMS. CLUBBING.

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copies, six and a quarter cents.

Now is the time to secure this national advocate of the Libcrty Movement, during the first session of Congress under
the new Administration, when questions of the most thrill
ing importance must be decided.

Subscriptions and renewals respectfully solicited by
Nov. 25.

GEO. W. LIGHT, 3 Cernhill.

NEWSPAPER AGENCIES.

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cor S. M. PETTENGILL, Newspaper Advertising, Sub-scription, and Collecting Agent, No. 10 State street, Boston Journal Building,) is also agent for the National Era. SPRINGDALE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

SPRINGDALE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
THIS institution is agreeably situated in a healthy part of Londoun county, Virginia, eight miles west of Leesburg, and two miles south of the stage road leading from Washington to Winehester.

The summer term will commence on the 18th of Fifth month, (May.) The winter term will commence on the 16th of Eleventh month, (November.)

The branches taught are—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic Geography, History, Grammar, Composition Book-keeping, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Remaistry, Botany, Algebra, Rhetoric, the French Language, Drawing, Painting and Neediework.

Lectures are delivered on Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and Chemistry, illustrated by pleasing experiments.

A library, a cabinet of minerals, and philosophical apparatus, are provided for the use of the school. The discipline is strictly parential; and every effort is made to induce in the minds of the pupils a love of knowledge and desire of experiments.

annum, or \$50 per term of 23 weeks. The only extra charges are 50 cents per quarter for lights, pens, and pencils; \$3 per quarter for French lessons and the same for drawing and painting. Books and stationery furnished at the usual pripainting. Books and stationery furnished at the usual pri-ces, when required. Scholars sent to the Point of Rocks will be conveyed to the school free of charge by giving timely notice, directed

Dec 6. SAMUEL M. JANNEY, Principal. HAMILTON COLLEGE,

THE Commencement at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, will take place on Wednesday, July 24th. During the week the usual addresses will, be delivered before the Society of Caristian Research, by Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia; before the Alumni, by Hon. William J. Bacon, of Utica, of the class of 1822; before the Literary Societies, by Hon Penry B. Stanton, of Seneca Falls, and a Poem by Alfred B. Street, of Albany. BENNETT'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY,

Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City, one door mest of Gilman's Drug Store.

The citizens of Washington and strangers visiting the city are respectfully informed that the subscriber half just opened a gallery as above, which he has fitted up in eiegant style, with all the latest improvements, including AN EXTENSIVE SKYLIGHT, and is now prepared to take pictures of all slaves single or in

and is now prepared to take pictures of all sizes, single or in groups, which his long exp-rience and great success embolden him to say will be pronounced by competent judges fully equal to any specimens of the phonographic art ever produced in the United States.

Cabinet pictures, measuring eleven by fourteer upones, types.

types.
Pictures taken equally well in cloudy as in fair weather.
Perfect satisfaction warranted in a leases.
Support with a public are respectfully 18 take to call and examin necliness.
N. S. BENNETT.

MRS. EMILY H. STOCKTON, No. 161 Chestout stree Oct. 25—tf

EXCHANGE BANK OF R. W. LATHAM & CO., Washington, D. C.,

DEALS in checks, drafts, acceptances, promissory notes bank notes, and coin.

Notes on all solvent banks in the United States bought and sold at the best prices.

No BRAPTS, NOTES, AND BILLS, in Washington and Georgetown, collected, and remittances promptly made, in Baitimore, Philadelphia, New York, or Boston funds, at a charge of one-quarter per cent.

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EXCHANGE. Bills of exchange and bank sheeks on most of the principal cities of the Union bought and sold at the best rates.

Office hours, from eight o'clock A. M. to five P. M.
Nov. 15—tf

LARD FOR OIL. LARD WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast and slop-fee Lar I. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Jan. 20. 23 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O.

SANDS SARSAPARILLA,

SANDS SARSAPARILLA,

In Quart Bottles.

TOR purifying the blood, and for the cure of Scrofula,
Rheumatism, Stubborn U cers, Dyspessia, Salt Rheum,
Fever Sores, Eryspielas, Piengles, Bies, Mercurial Disea es, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Bronchetis,
Consumption, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, General Debitity, &c.

THE RECORDS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE,

New Durham, N. J., June 30, 1849.

Genylemen: My wife suffered with a distress and burning in her chest for many years, and my daughter was afficied from her birth with a humor in her blood. We consulted various physicians and tried numerous remedies without much benefit, until we heard, through Rev. Thomas Davis, of the great medicinal value of Sands' Sarsaparilla. On his recommendation, my wife and daughter decided on trying it, and soon experienced permanent benefit. My daughter's skin assumed a new appearance entirely; from being rough, hard, and scaly, it became smooth and soft. My wife's sufferings are aimost gone, and its use a short time longer, it is my firm beilef, will produce a rerfect cure. Yours, with respect, G.S. HENDRICKSON,

Paster of the Boptist Church at the English Neighborhood.

Bardstown, Ky., July 10, 1849.

Genylemen: It is my duty to communicate facts in rela-

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

AT a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville
A I a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville
A Hydropathic Institute, held Fifth month 16th, 1860,
Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident
Physician in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.
Having made various improvements, this institute is now
pr. pared to receive an additional number of patients; and
from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical experience
in Europe, (asquired under Vincens Preissuits, the founder
of the Hydropathic system.) and for several years past in
this country, and particularly in the city of Philidelphia,
(where he has had many patients,) the Managers believe
the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physical.

Th.

cian.

The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary. Application for admission to be made to SAMURL WEBB, Secretary. Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Isogan square, Philadelphia.

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semisircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to farly rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and plauted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hondered feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a bifl, surmounted by a large cedar reservoir containing twe hundred barrels, brought from a never-falling spring of

five hundred barvels, bromels from a never-falling sprine of ram," a self-acting macrine or cast from, that is kept constantly going, night and day, by the descent of the ware from the spring. The surplus water is cartied, we not reserve to a fountain in the water works yard surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Adjuning the douche room is a dressing room, with marble tables, &c.; the riving douche (for the cure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances or the kind, being entirely under the control of the pattent using the same.

the same.

There are many other appliances, which can be better understood by a personal examination.

May 30.

GLEN HAVEN WATER CURE. THIS Establishment, having been completely refitted this winter, is now ready for the reception of visiters. It is beautifully situated among the hills at the head of Skanesteles lake, is supplied with the purest of water, and ample to camplify Skaneateles lake, is supplied with the purest of water, and ample in quantity.

It is easy of access. Persons from New York, Boston, Albany, or Buffalo, can be brought by railroad, and steamboat on Skaneateles lake, to the CURE, and from the southern part of the State can reach it by the Hinghamton and Gien Haven stage. Persons withing to bring horses and carriages can have them sept in our stables, which are new and commodious, and the guests in our Uure will receive every attention.

JACKSON, GLEASON, & CO.

Glen Haven, Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., April, 1850.

April 25-3m

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISH-

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

I is now commencing its third season. The srccess which has attended it thus for gives bright bepes for the future, and enables the subscriber to say with southly as a said who wish to make a practical apptication of the Hydropathic or Water Cure treatment, that they can pursue it here under the most favorable auspices for the removal of disease. The location, although in the immediate vicinity of one of the most beautiful cities in the Union, is still vary retired. A fine bowling saloon was erected the past season, to which patients can have access for exercise and amusement. All patients will be required to furnish three comforters, two large woollen blankets, two coarse cotton sheets, one coarse lines abeet, and six towels.

The price for board, medical advice, and all ordinary attendance of nurses, is \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per week, payable weekly. Persons in indigent circumstances, and coming well recommended, will in some cases be taken at reduced prices, provided they are willing to take second-rate rooms.

All communications must be nost paid.

T. T. SEELYE, M. D., Proprietor.

Cleveland, May, 1850.—May 30—2m

G. W. SEATON,

G. W. SEATON, A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care in this and the adjoining counties.

Youngstown, Mahoning Co., O. May 9-1y

ENGLISH FREE LABOR PRINTS. A LARGE assortment, just received by GEORGE W. TAYLOR, northwest corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. This establishment is devoted to the products of compensated labor, and a large variety of Dry Goods and Groceries are here provided for those who really wish to be non-slaveholders.

WHEELAN & WOOD, WHERLAN WHOLESALE and Retail Root and Shoe Manufacturers, sign of the BIG RED BOOT, No. 39 Lower Market, south side, two doors west of Sycamore street, Cinciunati—Desiers in Boots, Shoes, Pain Leaf Hats. &c. J. WOOD.

May 23—ly A. WOOD.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH.

It works wonders in cases of fluor dibus or whites, falling of the womb, obstructed, suppressed, or painful meases, irregularity of the merstrual periods, and the like; and is effectual in curing all forms of the kidney disease.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system; if gives tone and strength to the whole body, and cures all forms of

Nervous Disenses and Debility,
and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other diseases, as spinol irritation, neurogia, St. Vitus dance, aworring, epilept® fits, convulsions, &c.
is not this, then,

The Medicine you Pre-eminently Need?
But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

Compared with the Old Dr.'s,
because of one Grand Fact, that the one is Incapable of Deterioration and